The *New-Haven* Gazette, *and the* Connecticut *Magazine.*

(Vol. I.) Thurſday, *February* 1, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 50.)

NON SIBI SED TOTO GENITOS SE CREDERE MUNDO.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by MEIGS & DANA, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. *Price* 9*ſ. per Ann*

For the CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

An Eſſay on American GENIUS.

THE idea had become prevalent, among the naturaliſts and literati in Europe who have written on American ſubjects, that almoſt every ſpecies of animal and vegetable life, has degenerated by being tranſported across the Atlantic to this country. The learned Jefferſon, in his excellent "Notes on Virginia" has refuted this *hypotheſis*, with the urbanity of a gentleman, and the accuracy of a ſcholar, ſupported by the ſound reaſoning of a philoſopher. His obſervations, particularly on the writing of the *Abbe Raynal* and the *Count de Buffon* reſpecting America, deſerve republication. The time is come to explode the European creed, that we are infantine in our acquiſitions and ſavage in our manners; becauſe we are inhabitants of a New World, lately occupied by a race of ſavages.

It cannot, I preſume, be ungrateful or unprofitable for our countrymen to take a review of the illuſtrious perſonages, who have ſignalized themſelves, during the revolution, in the ſeveral departments of policy, legiſlation and war. Tho' their deeds are well known on both ſides of the ocean, their atchievements will probably be better celebrated, and their names dearer to poſterity than to their cotemporaries. The little ſpecks which may be viſible on their character, when viewed too near, with too much familiarity, through the miſt of jealouſy, will diſappear when they ſhall be ſeen through the medium of years, placed at a diſtance down the long viſta of time. A writer, however, merits well of his country, who attempts to give them, while they are yet living, their due ſhare of celebrity. On this occaſion it would be injuſtice not to recommend to the public, in terms of ſtrong approbation, "The Hiſtory of the Revolution in the Southen States," written by Doctor RAMSAY of South-Carolina. The judgment and perſpicuity with which the facts appear to be ſelected and ſtated, do credit to the ability and candor, as the handſome manner in which they are narrated does to the taſte of the author. A hiſtory of the war in the Eaſtern and Middle States, is a *deſideratum* earneſtly longed for, by every genuine patriot. It was once fondly hoped, and ſomewhat expected, that General *Waſhington* would at leaſt, favour the world with commentaries on his campaigns; as he was known to poſſeſs ample materials, by having preſerved more than forty volumes in folio, replete with copies of public papers. We are informed his avocations and other circumſtances have put a period to that expectation. It is devoutly to be wiſhed that ſome man of genius would aſſume the taſk.

The more immediate object of this eſſay was to remind my countrymen of their capacity for great undertakings, and of the rapid, though to careleſs obſervers imperceptible progreſs, that is made in cultivating the *fine arts*. Genius is the growth of every country. There is no doubt but America may boaſt an equal proportion with the old world. It is true, patronage and rewards which ſtimulate to the higher degrees of excellence are different, and indeed much greater in older countries than in our own. For example——the Americans appear to be poſſeſſed of peculiarly ſtrong talents for painting. The encouragement, which theſe talents have met with in Europe, ſerves to demonſtrate the preceding poſitions.

All the world has heard that Mr. *Weſt*, of Philadelphia, is eſteemed one of the firſt hiſtorical painters of the age. Copies of many of his performances, ſuch as the death of Wolfe, the return of Regulus, &c. are frequent in this country. At Buckingham-Houſe, one of the Britiſh king's royal palaces, where are kept the famous Cartoons of Raphael and the works of other celebrated maſters, there is a room decorated with ſix original paintings, the ſubjects taken from ſix different nations, and executed in a ſuperior manner by Mr. *Weſt*; who is actually occupied in compleating a ſet of ſacred paintings for the king's chapel at Windſor. He will receive ten or twelve thouſand guineas for theſe alone.

Mr. *Copley*, of Boſton, in the ſame walk of genius, is not ſpoken of as ſecond to any of the profeſſion. The death of Lord Chatham, the cataſtrophe of Brook Watſon, in loſing his leg by a ſhark, and the death of Major Pierſon, are conſidered by connoiſſeurs in the firſt claſs of eminence. He is at preſent engaged by the city of London, to paint the deſtruction of the floating batteries at Gibraltar—This tablet is to be depoſited in their Guild-Hall.

Mr. *John Trumbull*, of Connecticut ſon to the late worthy governor of that name, though junior in age and practice, has exhibited the happieſt diſpoſitions, and acquired applauſe perhaps unequalled at his years. He is employed on a ſeries of hiſtorical deſigns, in which all the principal events of the American war are to be repreſented. The moſt favourable opinion is formed of the ſtyle of execution, from the ſpecimen he has already given in the *battle of Bunker-Hill* and the *death of Montgomery*. He is now with Mr. *Jefferſon* in Paris, where thoſe two pieces are to be engraved. There are beſides three American painters in England, whoſe pencils are thought to rival the ſtrokes of the moſt eminent artiſts in other branches. Mr. *Taylor*, of Philadelphia, in landſcape; Mr. *Steward*, of Rhode-Iſland, and Mr. *Brown*, of Boſton, in portrait painting. Nor is empty fame the only reward of their labours, the pecuniary emoluments they receive are very great.

The age of ultimate refinement in America is yet to arrive. Candour obliges us to confeſs that theſe characters could not have attained the wealth and fame which now lie in proſpect before them, had they been confined to their native country.—— Whenever mankind have obtained a property which yields an annual income more than ſufficient for the ordinary purpoſes of life, they are generally diſpoſed to expend the redundancy in one amuſement or another. Happy is it when theſe amuſements contribute rather to ennoble than degrade the human mind. Some pains ought, therefore, to be taken, to lead the taſte of a nation to ſubſtitute, inſtead of the vulgar enjoyments of cock-fighting, gambling, and tavern-haunting, pleaſures of a more refined and innocent nature. An accurate inſpection into the employments and morals of the people, will juſtify the aſſertion that much leſs idleneſs, gaming, diſſipation, drunkenneſs and tavern-haunting are now to be found, than exiſted before the war. The progreſs

of population and the increaſe of wealth will hereafter, undoubtedly, prove a ſource and incentive to improvement in muſic, architecture, gardening, ſculpture, and other elegant arts.

Under many diſadvantages, and notwithſtanding ſome ungracious inſinuations to the contrary, poetry is at preſent cultivated with no inconſiderable degree of ſucceſs. Several late American productions, when publiſhed in Europe, have been received with merited *eclat*. Poets, like prophets, are not without honour, except in their own country and among their own kindred. An appeal to the bar of *critical taſte*, to decide whether the writings of the Poets now living in Connecticut, are not equal to any which the preſent age can produce in the Engliſh language, may not, perhaps, be deemed to favour of partiality or indiſcretion. The poem of Mr *Barlow*, entitled The *VISION OF COLUMBUS*, now in the preſs of Meſſrs. Hudſon and Goodwin at Hartford, will, from the ſketches and plan of its execution which have been ſeen, give the reader of diſcernment an exalted idea of American genius and refinement. *The ſubject, comprehending* The DISCOVERY, DESCRIPTION——SETTLEMENT,—WARS,—PRESENT STATE and FUTURE PROSPECTS *of America*, is highly intereſting to the citizens of this country. After celebrating the heroes, patriots, philoſophers, painters and other conſpicuous characters; the author has beſtowed the tribute of praiſe on the Poets of his own age, in ſuch manner as to evince, that no remains of the rivalſhip and jealouſy which embittered the bards of former times againſt each, exiſt, in this new world, among the tuneful throng. In proof of this liberality the following lines are extracted from the poem in queſtion.———

" To equal fame aſcends thy tuneful throng,
The boaſt of genius and the pride of ſong;
Warm'd with the ſcenes, that grace their various clime,
Their lays ſhall triumph o'er the lapſe of time.

" With keen-eyed glance through nature's walks to pierce,
With all the powers and every charm of verſe,
Each ſcience opening in his ample mind,
His fancy glowing and his taſte refin'd,
See TRUMBULL lead the train. His ſkilful hand
Hurls the keen darts of ſatire through the land;
Pride, knavery, dulneſs, feel his mortal ſtings,
And liſtening virtue triumphs while he ſings:
Proud Albion's ſons, victorious now no more,
In guilt retiring from the waſted ſhore,
Strive their curſt cruelties to hide in vain——
The world ſhall learn them from his deathleſs ſtrain.

" On glory's wing to raiſe the raviſh'd ſoul,
Beyond the bounds of earth's benighted pole,
For daring DWIGHT the epic muſe ſublime,
Hails her new empire on the weſtern clime,
Fir'd with the themes by ſeers ſeraphic ſung,
Heav'n in his eye, and rapture on his tongue,
His voice divine revives the promiſ'd land,
The heav'n-taught leader and the choſen band.
In Hanniel's fate proud faction finds her doom,
Ai's midnight flames light nations to their tomb,
In viſions bright ſupernal joys are given,
And all the dread futurities of heaven.

" While freedom's cauſe his patriot boſom warms,
In lore of nations ſkill'd and brave in arms,
See HUMPHREYS glorious from the field retire,
Sheathe the glad ſword and ſtring the ſounding lyre—
That lyre, which erſt in hours of dark deſpair,
Rouſ'd the ſad realms to urge th' unfiniſh'd war;
O'er fallen friends, with all the ſtrength of woe,
His heartfelt ſighs in moving numbers flow;
His country's wrongs, her duties, dangers, praiſe,
Fire his full ſoul and animate his lays:
Immortal WASHINGTON with joy ſhall own,
So fond a favourite and ſo great a ſon."

From the Connecticut COURANT.

To the Honrable W. W. Eſquire.

SIR,

I HAVE at length ſeen your apology for the adjournment of the County Court at Windham. I cannot but lament, that every exertion of your reſtleſs temper for the reſtoration of your popularity, ends only in a full diſplay of the weakneſs of your underſtanding. You acknowledge that in giving the reaſons of your adjournment, you mentioned the tumults and confuſions excited in Maſſachuſetts by the preſſure of debts. You then aver that theſe tumults were not the reaſons nor any part of them. Why then did you mention them at all? Was it not the ſole deſign of your ſpeech to ſtate the reaſons of the adjournment? What muſt be the public opinion of your abilities, when you acknowledged you mentioned circumſtances, for which your only excuſe is, that you had no meaning and they were nothing to the purpoſe.

You twice mention that the troubles in Maſſachuſetts never occurred to you, till the moment of your ſpeech, that they then firſt ſtruck your mind, and of courſe fell from your lips. Are we then to ſuppoſe that your mind has ſo wholly loſt all power of retention, by a total relaxation of the ſphincter-muſcles, that whatever happens to enter your pericranium immediately runs from you like water; or is your mind ſo ſmall that if one idea gets poſſeſſion, it muſt at once be evacuated, before another can find room for admiſſion? Would not a man of common abilities, or common prudence have reflected, that to mention the mobs in a neighbouring ſtate among the reaſons for adjourning the Court, and to mention them as you did, without any marks of diſapprobation, muſt at a time like this, be highly diſpleaſing to the public and ruinous to himſelf?

You now declare your utmoſt abhorrence of mobs. I congratulate you on this firſt gleam of illumination, and the change of your political creed. I hope it may not prove merely a temporary repentance in a day of great weakneſs and danger, but may effect a thorough reformation of life and manners.—Let us now examine your avowed reaſons for the adjournment.—The firſt is the ſeverity of the weather—The ſecond, your wiſh to ſave coſts to the parties. The ſeverity of the weather rendered it difficult for the parties or their witneſſes to attend, till the roads ſhould become paſſable: But did it hinder the calling over the cauſes, the trial of all abatements and demurrers, and the compleating at leaſt that dilatory buſineſs, which takes ſo much time in court, and occaſions ſo much juſt complaint of delay? For theſe purpoſes the attendance of parties and witneſſes is unneceſſary. Had you been ſincerely deſirous of ſaving expence, would not calling the liſt of actions have finiſhed many cauſes by default and nonappearance, and ſaved the expence of additional fees to the court, and a ſecond fee to the lawyers at the adjournment? Let me inform you, Sir, as you appear wholly ignorant of the matter, that the heavy expences attendant on litigation in this ſtate ariſe chiefly from delays occaſioned by the perpetual adjournment of cauſes.

How came it to paſs that the Honourable Supreme Court, who were then ſitting at Hartford, where the ſtorms were equally ſevere, found no difficulty in continuing their ſeſſion afterwards till they had compleated all the buſineſs before them to the univerſal ſatisfaction of the public? To reconcile this fact to the reaſons of your apology, will require more ſkill in logic, than your cloſeſt friends ever ſuppoſed you maſter of.

But how are your pretences conſiſtent with another inſtance of your conduct at the ſame court? Did not an officer from a diſtance return near twenty writs on the day of your ſeſſion, and plead the ſeverity of the weather, which made it impoſſible to return them ſooner? And did not you adjudge that they ſhould not be entered? Was not the ſeverity of the weather as good an excuſe for the officer as for yourſelf; or was it to prevent coſts, that you obliged the parties to loſe all the expence of theſe writs, duties, ſervice and lawyer's fees, which amount to ſo great a ſum? I cannot enter into that part of your argument, in which you ſtate as a reaſon "*the ſcarcity of water for cattle and for grinding.*" I muſt preſume that you ſuppoſed the adjournment of your court would have great influence in aſſuaging the thirſt of the cattle, and raiſing the ponds at Windham. But I can determine nothing with certainty till you ſhall pleaſe to enlighten the world by a philoſophical eſſay on the ſubject.

You acknowledge that you ſtated the preſſure of debts, as one reaſon in your mind for adjourning.—This is an excellent reaſon, becauſe it will laſt forever, and have the ſame force at future ſeſſions. It ſeems then

to be your opinion, that the people's running in debt is a good reason, why they should not be compelled to make payment. If so, the courts ought never to proceed to business, and it must be unreasonable to attempt it; and by a necessary consequence of your own principles, you must justify any mob, who should prevent a court from such unreasonable proceedings. Though I charitably believe you did not sufficiently understand yourself, to see the consequences of your own argument.

In short, sir, I pity you from the bottom of my heart. How unfortunate is it, that a man, not naturally of a bad disposition, who might have supported an amiable character, in private life, should be led astray by a paltry ambition and love of popularity, and by being raised into offices above the sphere of his abilities, and employed in business, which he has no talents to conduct, should become the theme of public ridicule, and endanger by his mistakes the welfare of the state.

I condole with you on the late mortifications, you have received from your own town; they are probably a prelude to higher disappointments. Powerful friends and great family connections may support a man, while he is screened behind a veil. The measure of your abilities, the powers of your understanding, are known to the world, by your late adventures and your frequent publications. Your Apology and confession, though you have softened every obnoxious part of your speech, and wholly suppressed your rhetorical peroration about *blood and carnage*, has still so much candor in it, that I am willing to restore you to charity, and forgive the blunders of your former conduct—The public will judge what rank you deserve.

I am, Sir, with sincerest pity and condolence,

Your friend and well-wisher,

Woodstock, Jan. 1787.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Mess'rs Printers,

The rise of an independant ecclesiastical society in this season of religious tolerance, occasions much speculation, and has been variously represented to the public: having been favoured with an authentic copy of the original covenant and constitution, I send you a transcript, that through your useful paper the public may be satisfied and set aright upon the subject. Your giving it a place in your next, will oblige many of your customers; particularly your humble servant,

A. E.

COVENANT, &c,

OF all whom the great GOD hath created to dwell on the face of the earth, *man* only is made with a social nature. Manifold and inestimable are the blessings which spring thence, and pour themselves in upon those, who from this our common privilege, are influenced to associate together, and regulate their conduct by the precepts God hath given for the direction of his rational creation. Vast and numberless are its advantages: But what is unspeakably more, immense beyond description are its eternal. Religious associations when framed and regulated by the Gospel promise the greatest good. And inasmuch as there is no plan of union so agreeable to the gospel, in which, all in this dark state can conscionably join to edification: it becomes the mutual duty of the professed disciples of Jesus Christ, ever to exercise a spirit of toleration and charity, toward all who appear to live godly lives in the world. Whilst we would charge it upon ourselves to live in the most diffusive charity toward all who love the Lord Jesus Christ of every denomination; yet on principles founded in the word of God, we are *constrained* to *dissent* from the christian societies in our vicinage, and *compelled* to *associate* ourselves, and *unite* in an *independent ecclesiastical society*, for the worship of God, the honor and advancement of religion, and for our mutual comfort, edification and progress in every christian and social virtue: conscious to ourselves our motives are christian and sincere.

When we hear the great teacher from Heaven rebuking the undue zeal of his disciples, at the conduct of pious parents bringing their tender offspring to him, declaring, "*Suffer it for of such the kingdom of God consists:*" When we hear the great God himself most solemnly engaging to the patriarchs successively, that "*he would be their God, and the God of their seed*;" (a promise rich with grace) And when we hear Christ's chosen witnesses, those faithful expositors of the sacred promises, addressing themselves to christians, by the spirit, declaring these promises are to *you and your children*; it grieves us to see those lambs ever welcome to the Saviours arms, cast forth of the kingdom, and forcibly deprived of their inheritance: We feel constrained, and as it were *compelled* to *dissent*, and enter this our solemn protest against the *restricted* terms of communion and partial mode of discipline, &c. as the reasons influencing us to form an independent ecclesiastical society: openly professing to all the world, that we receive the sacred writings of the old and new testaments, as the only test of truth, and declaring to christians our approbation of, and belief in the doctrinal part of the approved formulas of the churches in New-England, England, and Scotland, and our cheerful determination to abide in, and promote the doctrines of grace, those important doctrines of the Gospel. We are persuaded and in our consciences believe, the infant offspring of God's people are meet subjects of baptism, and when baptised into Christ, belong to his visible kingdom, and are invested with all the privileges, and entitled to all the blessings which appertained to the visible members of his kingdom, under the Jewish dispensation, enumerated Rom. 3d. 1st, 2d and 9. 4, 5.—and therefore proper objects of our watch and prayer, and as they arrive to discretion are in one sense or other subjects of discipline. Far, very far would we be from undervaluing christian counsel and advice: it is a mutual duty and privilege among christians; yet we are led from the sacred scriptures, to view particular churches as upon a level with regard to power and privilege; that to each church, the great head hath imparted full power for its government without being subject to any further or foreign jurisdiction, that no council from without have any decisive authority over us; that we view and receive counsel in no other light than advisory, &c.

The sincere worship of God, being our highest duty, and the enjoyment of the gospel and its ordinances in purity, our happiest privilege: we do mutually covenant with each other in truth and sincerity, and pledge ourselves to all God's people, that we will do our utmost endeavours, to promote and maintain the pure worship of God, the gospel, and ordinances among us, freely imparting of our substance for the support thereof, in the usual way of supporting christian societies around. In testimony whereof we have in presence of God, and of each other, hereunto severally subscribed with our hands, &c.

June 27, 1786.

Should the above authentic account afford any satisfaction to the public, they may expect to be made acquainted with all the interesting particulars in their church constitution as the writer shall in future have access to their papers.

Connecticut, November, 20, 1786.

Foreign Intelligence.

HUNGARY, Sept. 6.

AN ordinance published on the 21st of June, 1781, against the wearing stiff whalebone stays, has been re-published lately, owing to the following melancholly event which happened at Pest: A young lady about 19 years of age, suddenly fell down senseless as she was dancing, and expired in a few minutes; the physicians all declared, that they could attribute her death to nothing but the very great tightness of her stays, which prevented the circulation of the blood.

LONDON, October 1.

A poſthumous work of M. de Treſſan, has juſt been publiſhed at Paris, wherein the cauſe of the tides is accounted for in a manner entirely new, it being aſcribed by him to the power of *electricity*. That author has been the firſt to try an experiment, which ſeems to caſt the light of evidence on this phænomenon. If you place an electrified ball near a baſon full of water, you will ſee the water riſe and fall in proportion to the aproximation: Nor does the phænomenon vary if the water is electrified inſtead of the ball, or even if leſs ſo. by reaſon that this fluid has, by an inviolable law, a conſtant tendency to equilibrium. The ſame effects are demonſtratively preſented by the Moon, and the large baſon of the ocean.

Oct. 21. New Holland (in which Botany Bay is ſituated, nearly the antipodes to Great Britain) was firſt diſcovered by Ferdinando de Quier. The Eaſt-India Company in Holland pretend to have a property in it, although they were ill uſed by the inhabitants when they attempted to ſettle there. That country is ſo highly eſteemed by the Dutch, that they have the map thereof cut in the ſtones of their Stadt-houſe, at Amſterdam.

Oct. 23. A letter from Portſmouth ſays, that orders are come there for the men to work double tides, to get thoſe ſhips out of dock, which are to ſail for Bay, with a governor and other officers. The ſubalterns and ſoldiers are to go on board thoſe veſſels that carry out the convicts. a number of tents are ordered to be got ready for the uſe of the officers, &c. till houſes can be erected for them. Amongſt the convicts are bricklayers, carpenters and ſmiths, who are to be employed in the buildings, and to have ſome indulgence more than thoſe that are of no trade.

The manner almoſt miraculous, as it is called by true believers, of curing the tooth-ach, as often mentioned, is perhaps the ſimpleſt thing in nature; for the relief of thoſe who are afflicted with that raging pain, we ſhall here give the method.

Get a ſtrong artificial magnet; let the patient turn his back to the north, then touch the aching tooth with the magnet, in leſs than one minute the cure is effected. It is added, but this requires confirmation, that any perſon having been magnetiſed, can perform the curative operation, by taking the tooth and preſſing it gently between the fingers.

It is now preciſely a century ſince the maſter of a veſſel from China brought with him as an adventure, three quarters of a hundred weight of green tea, being the firſt ever ſeen in this kingdom. He gave it to a ſhip boy of the name of Burrows, to be diſpoſed of. After carrying it up and down the city for a long time, at length he ſold it to the maſter of Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, in which the firſt cup of tea was drank that made its appearance. It would be matter of curious ſpeculation to trace the annual conſumption from that to the preſent period.

Capt. Philips is apointed Commodore of the ſquadron which is to ſail with the convicts to Botany-Bay, where he is to remain as Governor with a ſalary of 500l. per annum, excluſive of his pay as an officer. He is to take with him a Maſter and Commander, who is to remain as Lieutenant Governor, with a ſalary of 300l. per ann. The number of convicts to be taken are 700 men and 150 women.

The late King of Pruſſia, according to the moſt accurate ſtatement, has left to his ſucceſſor an army of 202,417 men, of which 11,611 are artillery and pontoniers; 49,648 cavalry, and 141,218 infantry. The whole admirably well diſciplined, and well appointed.

The American States have ſent orders to M. Jefferſon, their Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Verſailles, to have a ſervice of gilt plate immediately made, and to preſent it in their name to Comte de Vergennes, as an acknowledgment of the ſervices that Miniſter rendered them during the laſt war. This preſent will coſt Congreſs 120,000 livres.

The central ſituation which New South Wales, in which Botany Bay is ſituated, holds in the globe, cannot fail of giving it a very commanding influence in the policy of Europe. It extends from 44 to 10 ſouth lat. and 110 to 154 long. A month's ſail from the Cape of Good Hope; five weeks from Madras; the ſame from Canton in China; very near the Moluccas; leſs than a month's run from Batavia; and laſtly, within a fortnight's ſail of New Zealand, which place is covered with timber, even to the water edge, of ſuch an enormous ſize and height, that a ſingle tree would be much too large for a maſt of a firſt rate man of war.

When this colony from England is eſtabliſhed if we ſhould ever be at war with Holland or Spain, we might very powerfully annoy either ſtate from the new ſettlement. We might, with equal ſafety and expedition, make naval incurſions into Java, and the other Dutch ſettlements, or invade the coaſt of Spaniſh America, and intercept the Manilla ſhips. Thus this check would in time of war, make it a very important object, when we view it in the chart of the world with a *political eye*.

American Intelligence.

NORFOLK, December 27.

Dr. Baldini, Italian phyſician at Naples, has juſt publiſhed a very intereſting work on the manner of ſuckling children. He recommends to all mothers not to deprive their infants of the natural food, their mother's milk; but adviſes them, by no means, to have any perfumed powder or pomatum about them. No ſcent whatever ſhould be ſuffered near the child. He mentions an inſtance of the ſon of a Neapolitan Nobleman who had nearly loſt his life by being placed too near a little baſket of linnen ſprinkled with ſanſparail water; quotes the authority of Dr. Triller, a German, who relates that a little girl died ſuddenly, in the act of ſucking by being in a room where there were in a pot ſome violets juſt gathered. The above mentioned Baldini is of opinion, that when the mother cannot ſuckle her child, the milk of animals is preferable to that of another woman or any fictitious food whatever. Animals, know better what is good for them than the generality of mankind. They are ſeldom miſtaken in chuſing their food. They reſt and exerciſe themſelves very moderately, and we ſee them enjoy almoſt conſtantly perfect health.

ALEXANDRIA, January 11.

Laſt Tueſday Night the Stage from Colcheſter to Dumfries overſet in a Gully 15 Feet deep, maſhed the Stage in a thouſand pieces, and threw the Horſes on their backs where they continued till three o'clock Yeſterday Morning. The Paſſengers eſcaped being hurt, and the bagagge was ſaved.

During the late mild Weather the following ſingular circumſtance happened here, viz. the ſwarming of Bees, which extraordinary Occurence rarely, if ever, happened at this ſeaſon of the year.

RICHMOND, *January* 11,

At four o'clock on Monday morning laſt, the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by a fire, which broke out in an uninhabited houſe near Mr. Anderſon's Tavern. The wind being up, and the houſe old and dry, this turbulent element quickly ſpread its flames around, communicating to houſes in three directions, which threw all into confuſion, and would have baffled the moſt expert firemen. A line was formed for the purpoſe of conveying water to the engine, but through the unſteadineſs of many, the line was often broke and thrown into confuſion, and to add to the miſconduct, an Engine was quitted in the middle of the ſtreet, which was nearly deſtroyed. By active exertions Byrd's tobacco ware-houſe was many times extinguiſhed; but at laſt, the number of fiery coals which fell put an end to every attempt, being burnt with about 200 hogſheads of tobacco, and [illegible] was ſaved——When the warehouſe was burning, the fire was at its height, and the ſcene truly melancholy, raging with uncontrouled fury; after three hours violence, and deſtroying a ſquare of the principal houſes and Stores, it abated, leaving a dreadful veſtige

of its dire effects, and several worthy characters in opulence and ease, nearly deprived of their all.—Alas, how uncertain are earthly possessions—this young city, about rearing its head in point of trade, &c. receives a check from that unconquerable element. From a rough estimate, the loss exceeds 100,000.

The principal sufferers who lost their houses, &c. are as follow :—Anderson, Younghusband, and Rawline's Tavern.—Mrs. Craig's Coffe-house—Dr. Foulhoe's shop—Dixon & Holt's Printing-Office.—Graves, Paine, Duncan, Hollingsworth & Johnson, Warrington, Stockdell, Deane's Quarrier, Nimmo, Rutherford, Groves, Banks, James & M. Comb, W. Galt, Southgate, Gilliat, Hay, Anderson & Co. and Ganot; which with private houses, make 43 burnt. Also some stables and warehouses.

On this disastrous occasion, we can boast of characters, whose benevolence, activity, unwearied exertions, and philanthropic dispositions dignify human nature; the remembrance of whom will live in the minds of their fellow citizens.

At a meeting of Citizens, on Monday afternoon, convened at Mr. Tower's Tavern, by desire of his Excellency the Governor, who attended, the following paper was read by paragraph, and unanimously agreed to.

This meeting most sincerely sympathizing in the distresses of the Citizens, of Richmond occasioned by the Fire of this morning.—RESOLVE,

1st. That they will relieve their suffering brethren as far as they can, and will labour to provide houses for such, as are unable to provide for themselves.

2d. That it is the duty of every citizen possessing houses to be rented, to reduce, rather than to increase the rent on this melancholly occasion.

3d. That Col. Harvie, Col. Adams, Mr. A. Ronald, and Mr. R. Mitchell, be appointed to receive donations from citizens and others, for the relief of such of the sufferers as will give in their names.

4th. That the same gentlemen be a Committee for the purpose of distributing the donations.

5th. That the said Committee ought to divide the goods saved, among those entitled, where no owner can be ascertained.

ANNAPOLIS, January 4.

The following extract of a letter is inserted at the pressing request of a correspondent:

"I have strong hopes that our senate will stand firm against the money bill—the threat of disbanding and appealing to the people, ought to be spurned with contempt—The senate have nothing to fear—Almost every rational disinterested man of my acquaintance looks up to them on this great occasion—If they act with becoming spirit, and exhibit to public view that patriotic zeal for the general good which we believe they possess, the friends of public virtue will step forth and exert their influence to support them."

BALTIMORE, January 12,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Annapolis, to the editor of this paper, dated on Saturday.

"The Senate yesterdady returned the bill for an emission of paper money, on loan, with their negative, The house of Delegates have ordered the substance of the bill to be published, for the information of their constituents. The Senate rejected the bill, several days ago, but delayed to send it down, to prepare a message, containing their reasons for their negative.

PHILADELPAIA, Jan. 19.

An accurate account of the distance from Fort Detroit to the city of Richmond, Virginia, as expressed by Governor Hamilton's journal, before and after his capture by Gen. Clarke, in 1779.

From Fort Detroit to the upper portage of the Miamis, of the lake, Coasting Eyre at the west end Miles	240
Across the carrying place to St. Jerome, or the Wabash river	10
To the Wiatina town down St. Jerome	180
To Post Vincinnes, by some called the Opost	108
To the Ohio, at St Jerome Meanders	200
Up the Ohio, to the Rapids	420
To Harrodsbourg	80
To St. Asaph, now Lincoln Court-house	20
To Cumberland Gap, the path through the wilderness	130
To Mockinson Gap	70
To the town of Abingdon	40
To Goodwood	30
To the City of Richmond	280
Total	1808

The following are the sentences passed by the Court Martial, at Exeter, in New-Hampshire, on the several officers, charged with aiding or abetting the late insurrection there; which now lie before the committee of both houses of the legislature of that state, for final adjudication:—

Major Cochran, Captain Cochran, and Lieut. Robinson, of the 11th regiment, broke—the Major recommended for restoration. Capt. M'Keen and Lieut M'Clary, of the 8th regiment; Capt Dow, Lieut. Clough, and ensign Cotton, of the 7th regiment, broke—Col. Stone of the 20th regiment, acquitted—Quartermaster Brown, of the 3d troop of the first regiment of the light-horse, reprimanded—Lieut. Weare of the same troop, broke—but reccommended in strong terms for restoration.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 20.

We learn that General Lincoln was to march from Boston, towards Worcester, with 4000 Men, on Thursday last. to disperse the insurgents, who are said to be also in Force, under Mr. Shays.——General Shepherd was at Springfield on Saturday last, preparing the barracks at that place for the Reception of General Lincoln's Troops.

BOSTON, Janury 18.

A gentleman of the strictest veracity (who was an officer in the late federal army, and in the same regiment with Shays, the infamous and ignorant leader of the insurgents in the western counties) arrived in town on Saturday last from New-York, and informs,—That on his journey here he went several miles out of the direct road, in order to visit this *Mushroom-General*. who owed him a sum of money—Arriving at his house or rather *sty*, it having more the appearance of a den for brutes, than a habitation for men, he found it crouded with insurgents,—That in conversation Shays told him, he had *returns* of 10,000 men, who were *already enlisted*, and who stood ready at a minutes warning, to march to any place he should order them, with 15 days provision,—that he shewed the rolls of them, as also the returns of considerable bodies of men from the states of Connecticut, Vermont and New-Hampshire, who were favourable to *his cause*—that he intended to be at Worcester the 23d inst. to stop the sitting of the court, with a large body of men, that he knew Gen. Lincoln was coming against him, but as he would bring with him nobody but shop-keepers, lawyers and doctors, he could easily defeat him,—after which he would march directly for Boston, plunder it, and then, in order, as he expressed, "*to destroy the nest of devils, who by their influence make the court enact such laws as they please.*" burn it:—On our informant's mentioning, that he must be convinced from his own professional knowledge that if the inhabitants of Boston were determined to defend the town he could not take it in seven years—he confessed the difficulty, but swore he would take possession of the heights round the town, and fire red hot shot into it, and burn it—this produced the question where he was to get the cannon, he replied,—"*I know where they are, and by God I will have them.*—He also said, he had no money at present to support troops, but there were provisions and stores enough in the state, and that his men should not want for them, he also said it was in his power to overthrow the present constitution,

and that he would do it—but on being asked whether he thought the confederated states would quietly see the constitution of any one of those states destroyed——or whether, having annihilated the present form of government, he had another to propose to the people in its stead, he replied, as to the former, the other states might possibly seize and hang him, as an enemy to the union—but as to the latter, he knew no more what government to set up, than he knew of the dimensions of eternity—He said he was sorry he ever engaged in the *scrape*, but he had put his hand to the plough and could not now look back—with other conversation equally base, and characteristick only of a fool and a madman; and we may venture to conclude, that his reign will be short indeed.

In conversation with the same gentleman, Shays said, that he did not write the letters or issue the orders for the people to turn out to stop the courts, &c. which have appeared in the news-papers, but that they were written and issued by others, who did not appear in a military but a *civil* character, These we suppose are the *Willards, Days, Wheeler, Chapman*;—A set of Myrmidons who vainly imagine they will be elected senators under Shays administration.

Jan. 19. A correspondent informs us, that the people of the respectable and loyal county of Essex, upon the late call for a part of the Militia to support and defend our happy constitution and the laws, against the hostile attacks of our open and secret enemies, manifested the warmest zeal and patriotism, and that five times the number of men that were required might have been enlisted with the greatest ease, if there had been need of them; but that some few individuals, who are greatly embarrassed in their circumstances, and have been a long time suspected, at least, of favouring the insurgents; who, for good reasons, are strenuous advocates for a depreciating paper currency, and for obstructing the channels of law and justice, were very industrious and open in the exertion of their little powers, to counteract the public opinion: It is, however, to be hoped, that such characters will be marked, by the people; and that upon the meeting of a certain Assembly, that part of the constitution, which provides that the house shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members, will be attended to, and put in practice.

Yesterday, afternoon, a writing, called a Petition, directed to his excellency, James Bowdoin, esquire, and the honorable the Council, from a committee of insurgents assembled at Rutland, signed Samuel Slocum moderator, said to be in behalf of the insurgents of the counties of Worcester and Hampshire, was brought to town, and presented to his excellency, by whom it was laid before the Council. In this petition, as it is called, they propose, that if government will not send a body of militia to Worcester, they will return peaceably to their respective homes, and not obstruct the sitting of the court at that place. But this committee of insurgents according to the report of their messenger, consisted only of persons belonging to the county of Worcester and therefore could not engage for the orderly conduct of the Hampshire and Berkshire insurgents, and it is hardly probable that even those of Worcester, when they see nobody to oppose them, will regard the stipulations of their committees any more than they have the recommendations of their conventions. Considering the contents of the above paper in the most favourable light, as far as we can learn, they are informal and absurd, and can by no means justify Government in relaxing their efforts for restoring the due administration of law and justice.

HARTFORD, January 25.

We are informed from Springfield, that on Tuesday of last week, General Shepherd was in possession of ordinance hill, in that town, with a body of about 1200 men, which were there posted with a view of protecting the continental arsenal from the insurgents; a body of 500 men under the command of Luke Day, were at that time assembled at West-Springfield, and Mr. Shays was collecting his people at Belchertown and Palmer; On Wednesday, Day was reinforced by a party from Berkshire county, when he ordered a party to take post at Chickopee bridge, to prevent any supplies or assistance being derived to General Shepherd from that quarter; at this place they seized sundry loads of provision, and detained a number of gentlemen; On the same day Shays with a body of 1200 men, marched to Wilbraham. On Thursday the party under Shays marched to Springfield, and about four o'clock P. M. arrived within eighty rods of the party under General Shepherd; a demand was made of the continental stores and barracks, when General Shepherd prescribed limits within which Shays was directed not to enter, under the penalty of being fired upon; but he continuing his approach, two shot were fired from a field piece over the heads of the insurgents, which instead of producing the intended effect of intimidating these deluded men, only hastened their approach; a shot was then fired among them, by which four men were killed, and a number wounded. The insurgents then fell into the greatest confusion, and retreated, notwithstanding every attempt was made by Shays to rally his party; after this action Shays retreated as far as Ludlow. On Friday, Shays with the Insurgents under him marched to Chickopee bridge, where he remained until Saturday night, since which no intelligence has been received. The whole force under Shays at the bridge, is computed to be 2500 men.

On Saturday General Lincoln arrived at Springfield with about three thousand men, and passed the river, to disperse the party under Day at West Springfield, who at the first appearance of the troops fled with the utmost precipitation, leaving their arms and a number of sleighs loaded with their provisions—they were pursued by the lighthorse and a number of prisoners were taken, though no lives were lost.

New-Haven, February 1.

Litchfield, Jan. 27, 1787.

Mess'rs Printers.

I HAVE not the honor of belonging to, or being known by the society of critics and antiquarians, but I have a literary friend, who is settled near Kentuck, and who has transmitted many curiosities from that exuberant country. Of these, I esteem, several Manuscript Tragedies, which have just come to hand, as the most remarkable. I should have been happy in an opportunity of depositing the originals in the *archives of American Antiquities*; but having no means of communication I wish you to insert the following specimen in your Magazine. After this, should it prove acceptable to the learned society of critics and Antiquarians, I am ambitious of opening a direct correspondence with them. I will not, however, trespass any further, at present, except by adding that the soliloquy is extracted from a dramatic Work, which the great Addison has copied, but too servilely for an original genius, in his Cato.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,
An Admirer of American Antiquities.

THE SOLILOQUY of SPECTATOR.

ACT V. SCENE I.

Spectator Solus.——Sitting in a thoughtful posture: in his hand the News papers containing the pieces under the signature of Cato. A drawn Goose-Quill on the table by him.

It must be so—Cato, thou reasonest *ill*.
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after *popular ills*?
Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror,
Of falling into *nought*? Why shrinks the *mob*
Back on itself, and startles at destruction?
'Tis the *timidity* that stirs within us;
'Tis *law* itself that points out *hempen-halters*,
And frights away *old Anarchy* from man.

Old Anarchy! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried beings,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass!
The wide, th' unbounded prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it.
Here will I hold.—If there's a power *at York*;
(And that there is, all nations cry aloud
Through all their courts) it must delight in *order*;
And that which it delights in must be happy.
But when! or where!——This world was made for *Congress*.
I'm weary of conjectures this must end 'em.
[*Laying his hand on his pocket-quill*]
Thus am I doubly arm'd: my death and life,
My bane and antidote are both before me.
This* in a moment brings me to an end;
But this† informs me wrongheads never die.
The fool, secur'd in many an‡ office, smiles
At the drawn goose-quill, and defies its point.
The Stars§ shall fade away, the Sun‖ himself,
Grow dim with age, and Empires sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal¶ brass,
Unhurt amidst the *War of Massachusetts*,
The wrecks of *paper* and the crush of *power*.

* His pen.
† The News-Paper.
‡ It is said the person alluded to did not hold more than eight or nine public offices.
§ The arms of the United States.
‖ *Congress*, the glorious luminary of our Hemisphere.
¶ Pointing to his skull.

To the Author of the new *Spectator*.

Friend Copper,

I REJOICE to see that you have again entered the lists of controversy. You certainly hold the best satirical pen in the state, and call *rogue, beggar and prostitute* with inimitable grace and delicacy. I hope your antagonists will be cured by your example of all vulgar illiberality, and adopt your style in all future productions as a perfect model of polite raillery.

But amidst all the inimitable satire of your Essay, I perceive many excellent sentiments on government and the times, interspersed, which I conceive it would be extremely useful to the public to methodize, arrange and reduce into that regular and intelligible form, in which you doubtless would have placed them, had not your mind been at that time a little confused by attending at once to such a variety of objects. I have therefore taken the task on myself, and have carefully extracted the capital positions (arguments, I think you call them) in your production, and collected them into the following creed—I address them to you as other great geniuses have done, for your correction and improvement, and desire they may be published before the next proxy, when I hope they will be subscribed by all our party and lay a foundation for a Connecticut bill of rights.

A POLITICAL CREED, extracted from the NEW SPECTATOR.

I believe that the federal union of the states, destitute of power, credit, energy or influence, is *a true republican government, and is the most desirable, safe and happy for the great body of the people*: That *the late war was taken up and carried on in America for the sole purpose of establishing this very form of government*, without any idea of the redress of grievances, and that there is great danger lest this republican non-entity should be "stolen from us by art and cunning."

I believe it to be the duty and interest of every friend to this aforesaid government, to oppose every requisition of Congress, and by every means in his power prevent the payment of the public debt; because jealousy is the true characteristic of a modern patriot.

I believe that all persons who endeavour to support federal power, to comply with the requisitions of Congress, and enforce the payment of the national debt, *certainly belong to the unfederal faction, are entirely destitute of common Justice, honor and humanity, prostituted by disappointed ambition, and endeavouring to effect another revolution*----and that they live upon nothing *but entrails and frogs, served up in wooden dishes, with lard, brimstone and purslain for sauce.*

I believe it is impossible to deny that there exists a man, *who took an active part in opposing the requisitions of Congress on the subject of impost, and afterwards with the most dishonest duplicity disowned in private conversation the suffrage he had given in the house.* Yet I believe it equally impossible to conjecture who *that man* really is, and therefore the essay of Cato is *a libel on the Legislature of this State.*

I believe that the acceptance of a report of committee concerning the imposition of taxes with a subsequent vote, negativing the whole proceeding, and preventing a single tax from being laid, is a "compleat acknowledgement of the public debt," and the only compliance with the requisitions of Congress, to which I will ever give my consent.

I believe that "all the learning," the wit and the presses of the state are prostituted to the purpose of reproaching public bodies and particular characters at the will of every designing, malicious, disappointed person, and that notwithstanding all our unanswerable arguments, no modern patriot can be safe in opposing federal measures and sowing jealousies against Congress. That the liberty of the press is wholly inconsistent with democratical liberty, and that it is necessary to controul its attacks "by our vengeful arm wielding the sword of serious resentment," and with Balaam on a similar occasion, I heartily wish we had such a sword.

I believe that the sole right of railing at particular characters, abusing their adversaries, maligning their principles, and insulting their persons, is and ought to be vested in *William Wimble and Joseph Copper and their assigns forever*. and that any person of opposite sentiments, who shall interfere in the glorious monopoly, deserves their scorn and resentment, and ought to be abused by them in that modest and decent language, which they always hold towards their opponents.

From the Worcester Magazine, of January 25.

Marlborough, Jan. 21, 1787

General Lincoln, with the troops under his command, are now on their march to Worcester—the GENERAL ORDERS of the day must be pleasing to every citizen—the following is a copy, which I could wish to see in your Magazine.

"THE troops employed in the present service, will consider, that they are bound, by every obligation of duty, to protect the citizens, and maintain the public safety; they will not take it upon themselves to determine the political character of men.—Should violence or insult be offered to any individual, a plea, in palliation of the offence, that the injured party is inimical to government, cannot be admitted.—These offences, and all marauding, or any infringement of the peace, must be discountenanced, and the offenders expect the most exemplary punishment.

"Should military force, in any instance, become indispensible, proper orders will be given for the exercise of it."

The following is a Copy of a Letter from Lu Day, at West-Springfield, to the Commanding Officer at Springfield

Head-Quarters, W. Springfield Jan. 25 1785.

THE body of the people assembled in arms, adhereing to the first principles in nature, self preservation, do in the most peremptory manner demand, 1st. That the troops in Springfield lay down their arms. 2d That their arms be deposited in the public stores under the care of the proper officers, to be returned to the owners at the termination of the present contest. 3d. That the troops return to their homes upon parole.

LUKE DAY,
Capt. commandant of this division.

To the commanding officer at Springfield.

The following is a copy of a letter, from a number of Officers and others, convened at Pelham on the 15th instant, to John Brown of Whately:

"*Pelham, Jan. 15, 1787.*

"*SIR,*

ACCORDING to undoubted intelligence received from various parts of this commonwealth, it is determined by the Governor and his adherents, not only to support the court of common pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Worcester next week, by the point of the sword, but to crush the power of the people at one bold stroke, and render them incapable of ever opposing the cruel power Tyranny, hereafter, by bringing those who have stepped forth to ward off the evil that threatens the people with immediate ruin, to an unconditioned submission, and their leaders to an infamous punishment. Notwithstanding it is thought prudent, by a number of officers and others, convened at Pelham on the 15th Jan. inst. to consult on the exigencies of the present times, that the people of the county of Hampshire immediately assemble in arms, to support and maintain, not only the rights and liberties of the people, since our opponents, by their hasty movement, refuse to give opportunity to await the effect of their prayers and petitions. This is therefore to desire you to assemble the company under your command, well armed and equipped, with ten days provision, and march there in person, to

be at or near Dr. Hindi's in Pelham, by Friday the 3d inſtant, there to receive further orders.

" Signed
D. SHAYS,
J. POWERS,
R. DICKINSON,
J. BORDWEL,
J. BILLINGS.

" Capt. John Brown,
" Whately."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

The old American Company, who have been employed ſince they left us in performing at Richmond, Baltimore, &c. &c. will leave Philadelphia in a few days, and propoſe to open their Theatre, in this City, the firſt week in February.

Yeſterday, about one o'clock in the morning, the ſtore of Mr. J. Star, merchant, in William-Street, was diſcovered to be on fire. The bells were immediatly rung, and the inhabitants turned out with uſual alacrity; but notwithſtanding their greateſt exertions, the inner part of the houſe was entirely burnt before the flames could be extinguiſhed. It appears that this terrible accident had been occaſioned by the pipe of a ſtove which was fixed in the front ſtore, and that great part of the goods had been conſumed before the alarm was given. By the ſpirited exertions of Capt. Waldron, the greateſt part of the houſhold furniture, clothes and books, were ſaved, but the whole ſtock in trade was entirely conſumed. Mr. Star's brother, who ſlept in an upper chamber, nearly periſhed in the flames, and was to all appearance dead when got out. Too much praiſe cannot be aſcribed to the different magiſtrates of this city, for their extreme attention upon this melancholly occaſion, and to the firemen and citizens, whoſe unremitting induſtry at laſt got over the violence of the flames, which from the great progreſs they had made previous to their diſcovery, ſeemed to threaten a general conflagration. The whole loſs is eſtimated at upwards of five thouſand pounds.

Cure for the Dropſy—(extracted from a Charleſton paper of December laſt)——" Take a ſix quart jug of old hard cyder, put therein a pint of muſtard ſeed, one double handful of parſley roots: Let them ſimmer together over a ſlow fire forty-eight hours, when it will be fit for uſe.—Take a tea cup full of this liquor three times a-day, and it will work off the diſorder by urine, without any trouble to the patient. A moſt ſurprizing inſtance of the efficacy of this ſimple medicine has lately taken place in the caſe of Mr. William Wray of Lunenburgh, who, from the worſt ſtate of the dropſy, was by it reſtored to perfect health."

THE *New-York Society for promoting uſeful knowledge* requeſt communications from ſuch gentlemen in the country (as are practically acquainted with the ſubject) reſpecting the Inſect deſtroying Wheat. As the wiſh of the Society is to obtain the moſt accurate hiſtory of the nature and progreſs of this inſect, in hopes to be able to diſcover ſome effectual remedy againſt its ravages, it is hoped that all perſons capable of giving uſeful information will freely communicate it.

The Society particularly requeſt to be informed——

When the inſect firſt made its appearance in any particular part of the country—What other kinds of grain, beſides wheat, it is known to attack—Whether it has ever been known to attack any kind of ſummer grain, and what kinds—At what ſeaſons of the year it appears in its ſeveral ſtates of fly, worm, and chryſalis, and how long it continues in each ſtate. How often in a year has it been ſeen to aſſume the fly ſtate? Has it ever been obſerved in its fly ſtate after a ſevere froſt ſuch as we frequently have in September and October? Has it not been found that wheat or rye ſown after ſuch froſt has eſcaped the fly. Does it equally attack grain ſown in rich or poor ſoil—— Have any remedies been diſcovered againſt it?

Communications upon this or any other uſeful ſubject, directed to the ſecretary of the Society, will be thankfully received.

Publiſhed by Order of the Society.

SAMUEL BARD Secr'y.

We are told, that after Shays's party had begun to diſperſe, Gen. Shepherd ordered a few field pieces to be fired, loaded with powder only, which greatly increaſed the fears of the inſurgents, and haſtene their flight.—One of the government party was accidentally killed, by the diſcharge of one of the pieces.

The names of the inſurgents killed at Springfield, laſt Tueſday, are, Jabez Spicer, Enſign, Zimry Dickinſon, Simeon Allen, and Obediah ward.

We have juſt heard from Springfield by a gentleman of veracity, that Shays had retired from that part of the country, and that General Lincoln left Springfield on Sunday night at 12 o'clock in purſuit of him. Shays appears to doubt the fidelity of his men, and has made diſpoſitions for ſecuring his eſcape.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM POWELL,

At the Head of the Long Wharf, GROCERIES, conſiſting of

Hyſon and Bohea freſh Teas in the lateſt Veſſels; Refined Sugar of the firſt Quality and low by the Cwt. Muſcovado do. Spirits, Geneva in Caſes, Do. in Jugs, Old Brandy, Genuine old Madeira imported by him, Teneriffe, Sherry and Muſcat Wines, Porter by the Caſk or Doz. and low, Rice, Currants, Raiſins, Preſerved Fruits, Dryed Sweet-Meats in Boxes, Madeira Citrons, Baſket Salt, Freſh, Lemmons per Box or 100, Indigo, Anchovis, Olives, Capers and Sallad Oil, Japan Soy, Engliſh Ketchup, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Black Pepper, Cayan do. Sugar Plumbs, Perfum'd Hair-Powder, Plain do. Good Cotton, &c. &c.

☞ The piece ſigned Cato arrived about an hour before the publication of this paper—it will be duly inſerted in our next.